Weekly Colorado Springs Gazette

VOL. XXVI. COLORADO SPRINGS, DEC., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1897. NUMBER 8.

[illegible] Blaze With Illuminations and Many Guests.

SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE

Father Francolon's Home Turned Over to Society.

A BRILLIANT BALL IS GIVEN

Success Crowns the Efforts of the Ladies in Charge of the "Bal de Charite"—Their Fondest Hopes Realized—The Beautiful Residence of the Famous Priest Crowded with a Brilliant Gathering—An Ideal Spot for the World of Society—Handsome Decorations and Exquisite Gowns—Manitou and Colorado Springs Join in Helping the Noble Cause—The Promoters Congratulated—Gracious Treatment by the Hostesses—Father Francolon in His Element.

IN Miramont Castle, a more ideal spot for an affair of the kind given last night, could not be obtained nor imagined. From a great distance could be seen the magnificent modern reproduction of an ancient and kingly residence ablaze with a thousand lights. Every window was illuminated and inside, myriad reflections of light dazzled the assemblage. A social function like this cannot be too crowded. People of the inclinations of those there last night mixed happily with each other and various cliques came together in one gay throng, all bent on a thorough enjoyment of the evening.

Father Francolon was in evidence and with curtly grace helped the reception committee in extending a welcome to his house.

The ladies connected with the promotion of the ball were most courteous and gracious and many expressions of compliment were heard as to the way they entertained visitors, both strange and well known. Everything possible, in fact, was done to make the evening highly successful and one long to be remembered.

The air within was laden with the sweet odors of clusters of flowers. On all sides were picturesquely placed plants. The stairways, mantels and recesses were adorned with beautiful palms.

Almost hidden by a profusion of potted plants and highly scented flowers were the musicians—De Fossez orchestra—seated around the celebrated piano of Father Francolon.

As early as 9 o'clock the guests began to come and it was not until half-past 10 that the arrivals were complete. The "bal de charite" was better patronized than the late "ball masque" held in the same place and although the costuming last night was not as gorgeous as on the former memorable occasion, the gowns of the women were noticeably pretty.

From 10:30 until midnight luncheon was served. Dancing was in order from start to finish. The library proved too small to encompass all the lovers of Terpsichore and the artistic and commodious hall was brought into use.

Away from the rustle of stylish dresses and beyond the gaze of the interested guests could be found the ever present couples engaged in the popular pastime of confidential conversazione. Tete-a-tetes were au fait and many were indulged in.

It was not until the wee sma' hours that any signs of a departure from the pleasures were observed on the part of the participants.

With enthusiastic praises of the dancers the ball room was at last abandoned.

The ladies in charge were cordially thanked for the clever manner in which the idea of the function was originated and executed. It was a success beyond their fondest hopes and this the patronesses felt was ample pay for their interest in its behalf.

Among those present were the following:

Manitou and Colorado Springs.

Messrs. and Mesdames C. W. Fairley, D. B. Fairley, C. E. Evans, W. C. Frost, Geo. W. Musser, Geo. H. Parsons, H. H. Seldomridge, Chas. Thurlow, W. F. Crosby, F. V. S. Crosby, Chas. Craig, E. Barnett, M. T. Hale, D. Chisholm, W. A. Bell, C. P. Bennett, H. M. Blackmer, W. C. Grafton, C. E. Owen, W. M. S. Doughty, G. M. Walker, C. M. Seaman, H. H. Grafton, E. H. Jewett, C. H. Frowine, A. P. Shove, L. M. Campbell, G. P. Robinson, M. B. Irvine, S. H. Kinsley, J. C. Plumb, L. A. Pease, S. N. Nye, F. B. Wortman, J. M. Ellison, F. H. Arcularius, W. Wood, W. N. Burgess, H. LeB. Wills, C. C. Hoyt, J. B. Gibson, W. B. Gardner, F. H. Morley, P. T. Gildea, H. B. Moore, S. E. Solly, E. J. Eaton, C. M. McNeil, W. L. Wilder, C. H. White, B. P. Anderson, W. F. Slocum, J. W. Bates, H. V. Wandell, J. S. Tucker, F. R. VanMeter, W. L. Bartlett, L. A. Giddings, E. W. Giddings, L. C. Dana, W. L. Coon, O. C. Townsend, C. E. Palmer, T. H. Edsall, J. A. Hayes, L. R. Ehrich, Chas. E. Dye, W. E. Moreland, M. A. Leddy, J. M. Parker, J. J. Toode, V. Z. Reed, J. M. Jackson, F. J. Steinmetz, J. K. Miller, T. C. Parrish, Edgar Howbert, A. L. Dickerman, Chamberlain, A. Sutton, Choteau, R. Lakeman, J. Snyder, E. J. McGowan, C. Holmes, O. L. Godfrey, W. S. Jackson, L. E. Darrow, H. J. Hagerman, Hundley, Percy Hagerman, Ward Hunt, A. L. Lawrence, Wm. Lenns, A. T. Gunnell, H. C. Lowe, H. G. Lunt, Irving Bonbright, W. P. Bonbright, J. G. Harris, W. S. Boynton, Phillips, F. J. Hobbs, C. B. Seldomridge.

Mesdames R. N. Clark, H. Aiken, Pastorius, Waterman, F. W. Goddard, Ida Barlowe, C. Ball, S. J. Nutter, M. Weadick, Bemis, B. K. Britts, E. V. Pickett, M. E. Fagan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Waters, Mr. J. W. Proudfit, Miss Harrison, Mrs. DeCoursey, Mr. and Mrs. Rupp, Mr. Ledyard, Miss Daisy Anderson.

Misses DeCoursey (two), Sadie Giddings, S. B. Fible, Lilian Sawins, Gerhart, Margaret Bell, Tyler Flanders, Ida Nichols, Anne Nichols, Sadie C. Young, Mary Morgan, O. B. Parke, Griffen (two).

Messrs. W. H. R. Stote, H. J. Von Kemert, W. P. Wight, Clay H. White, E. S. Woolley, H. K. Devereux, J. G. Shields, E. J. Monarch, Fred Stuhr, L. B. Grafton, Jno. Hunt, A. H. Hunt, J. W. Proudfit, J. McK. Ferriday, A. E. Rope, W. F. Fisher, S. Aldrich, E. S. Kelley, Capt. Fowler, Capt. Van Orsdale, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Winn, Lieut. Pierce, Lieut. Wansboro, Lieut. Baker, Lieut. Sills, J. B. Severy, G. R. Buckman, A. E. Carlton, R. J. Bolles, J. H. Bolles, Rawlings, E. D. Lee, A. L. Houck, Cornet, C. C. Hammond, F. H. Pettingell, Harry Parker, Hal Leddy, J. F. Ball, W. W. Surfe, Evans, D. Sheedy, Clarence Edsall, E. F. Curran, H. R. Wray, Gen. W. J. Palmer, H. S. Rogers, Campbell, Capt. Young.

Cliff House.

Messrs. and Mesdames Morris, Porter, C. H. Duncan, O. H. Cunningham, L. C. Schellenberger, C. J. Bills, Mesdames Wilson, Crowder, Chatelain, Davis, Misses Morris, Davis, Le Seuer, Schellaharger, Meletta, Heddins, Messrs. Mendenhall, Hawkes, Mackey, Slade, Lawton, Poulson, Pursell, Parker, Blair, Auld.

Manitou House.

Messrs. and Mesdames Geo. M. Walker, Geo. M. McKenzie, P. K. Ewing, Baron and Baroness Richtoven, W. P. Coburn, Mesdames L. Griffis, James Simpson, C. W. Presby, L. Lindheim, M. A. Morgan, E. Longini, Levy, Misses Mary Morgan, Griffis, Tunhle, Lee, Flanders, Putnam, Emily Simpson, Messrs. Bungartner, Lee, Dann, Herney, Wilson, Drummond, Manley, Hicks, Koeing, Brownson, Wilson, Staples, Potter.

Barker House.

Messrs. and Mesdames J. S. Barton, T. C. Phillips, A. E. Graham, W. F. Stine, R. H. Haslitt, Mesdames S. C. Lee, J. A. McFadden, Misses O'Neil, Dunlap, Gibbons, Tracy, Messrs. Wilson, Longwell, Nangle, Foote, Hall, Rawling, Wilcoxson.

The dames patronesses were Mesdames W. A. Bell, J. B. Wheeler, H. H. Grafton, J. B. Glasser, C. H. Frowine.

The comite de reception consisted of Mesdames W. A. Bell, J. B. Wheeler, H. H. Grafton, J. B. Glasser, C. H. Frowine.

U. S. Leather Dividend.

New York, Aug. 24.—The directors of the U. S. Leather company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of one per cent on the preferred stock.

A STOLEN TETE-A-TETE.

THE BRILLIANT SCENE IN THE BALL ROOM.

[illegible] Miners' Claims Reset A Committee [illegible]

Operators Made Many Propositions but Ratchford Insisted that Nothing but a 69-Cent Rate Could be Accepted—Report that the Mines will be Started.

Pittsburg, Aug. 24.—The final effort to arrange a plan for ending the big coal strike has proved a failure, and the strike goes on. At noon the conference between a committee of coal miners and operators and national and district officials, closed and the conference adjourned without date. The miners' representatives did not recede from their original proposition to settle the strike by arbitration and start the mines at the 69-cent rate.

The operators offered to divide the difference between 54 and 69 cents, making the price at which the miners should start 61½ cents per ton, but this was rejected. Then additional propositions were made. One was to start the mines without fixing any price for 30 days, and then to pay the rate agreed upon by the board of arbitration. This was also refused by the miners, and they said they had been fooled too often to trust the operators again. They decline to work for a month, giving the operators the output that length of time, without knowing what wages would be paid.

A proposition was then made to operate the mines for ten days without fixing the price, and allowing a board of arbitration to fix the price for that time.

That or Nothing.

President Ratchford insisted that nothing but the 69-cent rate could be possibly accepted.

The operators were firm, but the miners were equally determined, and every argument of the operators was met by the miners' leaders. It was therefore decided to end the conference. President Ratchford had but little to say on the matter, but gave out the following statement:

"We have disagreed. Our proposition remains unchanged. Besides our proposition to arbitrate, we made them a second one along the lines of bringing about a general conference of miners and operators of all mining states. They refused to lend their efforts in that direction, and the strike will be continued. We have no other plans for the future."

Immediately after the close of the morning conference J. B. Zerbe called a meeting of operators for 2 o'clock this afternoon to discuss the situation and outline a plan for future action.

Will Start the Mines.

The operators' conference was in session for several hours, and when the doors were opened their press agent announced that the mines would certainly be started with the old diggers if possible, or with imported men if the old men refused to work. A committee was appointed, composed of representatives of every firm in the district, to map out the mode of procedure for the resumption.

The press committee of the operators, who participated in the conference, issued a statement tonight purporting to be an account of the proceedings in conference. After reciting the several propositions under consideration in the conference and emphasizing the fact that the miners' representatives peremptorily rejected all propositions submitted by the operators, the report says:

Every Effort Exhausted.

"The operators feel that in submitting these various propositions for a settlement by consent or arbitration they have exhausted every effort in trying to bring about a settlement with the officials of the miners. The proposition of Mr. Ratchford could not be acceptee because it meant an advance of 27½ per cent in wages and would entail irreparable losses upon the producers. The price at which coal contracts have been taken for this year were enforced by the conditions which ruled the markets in open competition from other producing fields.

"It should be remembered that operators are confronted constantly with two forces—the pressure of buyers to get the lowest price, which is determined by a remorseless competition, and by the miners, who demand the highest wage rates at all times. In addition to these two factors is the cost of transportation to the market.

Miners' Officials Responsible.

"Amicable and conciliatory methods have failed to convince or to move the leaders. The responsibility for whatever privations follow to the miners and their families must rest upon the miners' officials."

Continuing, the report attacks President Ratchford of the miners' organization. Attention is called to the fact that he lives at Columbus, Ohio, "the home of the leading operators of the Hocking valley," and much stress is laid on the current report that the Hocking valley operators have paid to the miners' organization more than $100,000 annually during the past four years. Then it is broadly stated that the action of Mr. Ratchford is not above suspicion, and it is strongly intimated that the miners' officials are acting in league with the Hocking valley operators against the interests of the Pittsburg district miners.

[illegible] Grand Army Encampment Ranges Over [illegible]

Banquet to the President Given in the Evening—Parade of Naval Veterans and Ex-Prisoners of War—Conventions of Auxiliary Bodies—Loyal Greeting to McKinley.

Buffalo, Aug. 24.—From dawn to darkness and from twilight to midnight the great gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic waxed greater and grander. The weather has been all that could be wished for. The Grand Army has turned out in greater numbers than ever before at a national encampment, and this is true also of the naval veterans and the women's auxiliary bodies. Just as the songs of victory floated up from the triumphant hosts of Sherman, as they marched to the sea, so wells up a mighty mingling of thankfulness, of happiness and of joy. From early morning until late at night, Main street held a continuous procession of posts. Scores of them brought bands, and few, indeed, had no music.

Features of the Day.

The features of the day were the arrival of President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Alger and Governor Black of New York, the banquet to the president this evening, and the parade of the naval veterans and ex-prisoners of war this morning. During the day, there were more than 30 corps, brigades, regimental and camp reunions. The naval veterans, ex-prisoners of war, ladies of the G. A. R. and the association of nurses held their conventions, and there were many receptions given by and to the ladies of the auxiliary associations. A trip on the lake, participated in by about 2000 ladies, was one of the pleasantest of the many entertainments. This evening there were a number of camp fires for the men and receptions and musical entertainments for the ladies.

Will Ride at the Head.

At the request of the citizens of Buffalo President McKinley has consented to ride at the head of the line in the G. A. R. parade tomorrow as far as the reviewing stand, where he will take the seat previously assigned to him and review the veterans as they pass by. The president will occupy a carriage with General Rogers, of Buffalo, and will be escorted by Commander-in-Chief Clarkson and his staff.

Ex-Prisoners of War.

The national association of ex-prisoners of war met in national convention today with Commander Chas. R. Sheriff of Pittsburg in the chair. The attendance was the largest since the organization of the association. The report of the adjutant general showed 63 local associations and a total membership of 2,204. Speakers advocated the passage of the ex-prisoners relief bill to be presented to congress. These officers were elected:

Commander, Charles R. Sheriff, Pittsburg; senior vice commander, J. I. Kilgour, Brooklyn; chaplain, John S. Ferguson, Kenova, Ia.; historian, Lewis R. Fortescue, Philadelphia; quartermaster general, S. H. Long, East Orange, N. J.; executive committee, Ex-Mayor Dorn, St. Paul, James Awe, Pittsburg, Isaac C. Selley, Minneapolis, and John P. Donohue, Wilmington, Del.

Loyal Home Workers.

The Loyal Home Workers held a meeting today with 189 delegates representing 15 states present. The annual reports showed that the order was making steady progress, its membership now exceeds 15,000. Miss Catherine F. Hurst, president, presided. Co. Sexton, of Chicago, has withdrawn as candidate for commander-in-chief.

Denver's Aspirations.

Of Cincinnati's success in the race for the next encampment there appears to be little doubt, although Denver loomed up today as an aspirant for that honor.

Among the prominent arrivals today were Gen. Lew Wallace and former Commander-in-chief Thomas Sawyer.

[illegible] Visits Buffalo

The President Honored by his Comrades of '61 and '65—An Appropriate Address.

Buffalo, Aug. 24.—From the moment that the special train that bore the president and his retinue to the city arrived until its retired quietly, there was one glorious and spontaneous demonstration. From the depot to the Niagara hotel, a distance of two miles, the streets were lined with people, and at the hotel, in front of which there is a great square, the police and soldiers from near-by barracks had difficult work to keep the multitude in position. Even when, with Mrs. McKinley and Governor Black, the president had entered the hotel and vanished from sight, there followed after him the cheers of the people until he was obliged to come to the balcony, where, after order had been restored, he said:

Greeting to Comrades.

"I come to greet you and to thank you at the same time for your generous welcome. The Grand Army of the Republic seems to be on foot today but not carrying arms. Those were long since laid aside and the Grand Army of the Republic is today dedicated to peace (applause) and the union forever. I am glad to be in the city of Buffalo with my comrades of '61 and '65 and my comrades now. I thank you all and bid you good afternoon."

Shortly after 5 o'clock Columbia post, dressed in fatigue coats and white duck trousers, arrived at the hotel and acted as escort to the president to the Elliott building, where the post entertained the president at a banquet. As the president passed from the hotel to the banquet hall the police had to literally drive a way through the carriages, and at the Elliott club the corridors were so densely packed that the president had to be lifted through by stalwart policemen.

Distinguished Guests.

In the reception room of the club he met prominent citizens of Buffalo, and then, a little later, he entered the great banquet hall as the guest of honor of Columbia post of Chicago with 500 other distinguished guests and soldiers. Among those at the guest table were Commander C. H. McConnell of Columbia post, toastmaster of the occasion, President McKinley, Commander-in-chief T. S. Clarkson, Archbishop Ireland, Mayor Jewett, General Russell A. Alger, Governor Frank S. Black, Wilson S. Bissell, Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan and former Commander-in-chief T. W. Lawler. When an elaborate menu had been discussed to the satisfaction of the guests the toastmaster called for Governor Black, who extended a welcome for Columbia post to President McKinley.

Hanna and the President.

At 6:45 o'clock Senator Mark Hanna, who had just arrived in the city, came into the banquet hall. His entry was noted by applause at the further end of the hall, and as the proceedings passed President McKinley rose from his seat and moved along the hall to meet him. There was a shout of applause as the two men clasped hands, and the president's left hand went up to Mr. Hanna's shoulder. Both took their seats amid applause. Mr. Hanna had to hold a levee. Close following Mr. Hanna's entrance it was announced that the president, desiring to hear Archbishop Ireland and other speakers, had decided to make a brief visit to some of the camp fires and then return. He left accompanied by Commander-in-chief Clarkson.

The toastmaster then announced the next toast, "The City of Buffalo Welcomes the Grand Army." Mayor Jewett responded.

Pandemonium of Applause.

While Mr. Jewett was speaking the president returned and pandemonium reigned supreme, somebody yelling "Wheat $1.03, silver 40," a cry that was taken up and repeated again and again.

When Mr. Jewett had finished his address President McKinley was introduced, and for fully five minutes it seemed as though the roof would have to fall or the side walls bulge with the roars of applause of greeting. Then the president said, very slowly and distinctly:

McKinley's Speech.

"Mr. Toastmaster and Comrades and my Fellow Citizens:

"I wish I might frame fitting words to make fitting response to the more than gracious welcome which you have accorded me here tonight. I come with no set form of speech. I come with no studied phrases to present to you, but I come in the spirit of comradeship (applause) to talk to you as we have often talked in the past around the camp fires in war as well as at camp fires in peace. (Applause).

"To me, I see by the programme, has been assigned the toast 'The Country and Its Defenders.' My fellow citizens, blessed is that country whose defenders are patriots. Blessed is that country whose soldiers fight for it and are willing to give the best they have, the best that man has, their own lives, to preserve it, because they love it. (Applause.) Such an army the United States has always commanded in every crisis of her history. From the war of the revolution to the late civil war men have followed that flag in battle because they loved that flag and believed in what it represented. That was the stuff of which the volunteer army of '61 was made. (Applause.) Every one of them not only fought as they thought, and many of them did their own think-

(Continued on Page Four.)

[illegible] Fort Maude Captured

Abandoned by the Garrison and Burned.

ANOTHER FORT ALSO ATTACKED

Admitted from Official Sources in London that the Situation is a Very Serious One—A Correspondent in India Alleges that the Sultan is at the Bottom of It—Three Hundred Sepoys Massacred by Afridas.

London, Aug. 24.—It is admitted, even in official circles, that the news from India is of the gravest description. All those who are familiar with the situation attach the greatest importance to the rising of the war-like Afridas, who are estimated to muster 25,000 fighting men. The Afridas, however, only form a part of the insurgents.

A letter from India published in the Standard emphasizes the belief that the Sultan of Turkey is at the back of the whole uprising.

The afternoon newspapres comment severely upon what they term the Marquis of Salisbury's bad diplomacy.

Fort Maude Captured.

An official dispatch today from Simla announces that Fort Maude, in the Khyber pass, has been captured by the Afridas after desperate fighting. The garrison, which was composed of native levies, known as the Knyber rifles, retired with the loss of three men. The Afridas afterward burned the fort.

The fate of Fort Ali Musrid, which was simultaneously attacked by the Afridas, is not known.

The British officer commanding at Jamerud moved a battery of artillery, escorted by the Fourth dragoon yesterday, to the mouth of the Khyber pass and shelled the enemy at a range of 3,200 yards. The Afridas retired, but the battery returned to Jamerud, the officer in command deeming it inadvisable to enter the pass.

[illegible] Draft of a Bill

Draft of a Bill to be Submitted to the National Bar Association.

Cleveland, Aug. 24.—At the meeting today of the uniform law committee, a creation of the National Bar association, John C. Richberg of Chicago as chairman of a special committee appointed for the purpose, reported a draft of a divorce bill for adoption in all the states, to be submitted to the National Bar association. If the association approves of it, the members will urge its adoption by their different state legislatures. The bill is modeled after the divorce law in force in the District of Columbia, which of necessity was drawn by committees of congress, which represents the entire country.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill provides in brief that no person shall be entitled to a divorce who has not resided in the state two years before bringing suit, nor unless the defendant shall have been personally served within the state or shall have voluntarily appeared in such action. No divorce shall affect the legitimacy of children of such marriages, except where it shall be declared void because of a prior marriage.

The proceedings shall be had in the county where the complainant resides, but process may be directed to any county in the state. If it shall appear to the court that the defendant is non-resident at the time of application for divorce, and that the cause for action arose while the defendant was domiciled in the state, and the defendant has been absent from the state for a year after the return of one summons not found, the court may authorize notice of the suit by publication. The court must hear the case by examination in open court, and divorce shall not be granted by default unless the judge shall be satisfied that proper means have been taken to notify the defendant and the cause of divorce has been fully proved.

Marriages in a foreign state or country may be proved by the acknowledgement of the parties, their cohabitation and other circumstantial testimony. The court shall prohibit the husband from interfering with the personal liberty of the wife during the pendency of the suit. The court may make such order as to the custody of the children as may be deemed expedient. The court shall make an allowance to any woman suing for divorce who is too poor and unable to pay the expenses of the suit. The court may require the husband to pay to the wife money for her support during the pendency of a suit and to maintain or defend her suit, and may also enforce the payment of alimony.

The court may allow a divorced woman to resume her maiden name or that of any former husband. The court may compel the conveyance of property after a divorce by either party when it appears that such property belongs to the other. When a marriage is dissolved either party will have the right to marry again. The concluding section of the bill provides a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1000 and imprisonment of not more than one year or less than three months, or both, for anybody who publishes in any way notice of any kind with intent to procure or aid in procuring any divorce.

The belief is generally expressed by members of the committee that the bill will be approved by the National Bar association, in which event systematic efforts will be made to have it adopted in all the states.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Alleged Nephew of Pullman Arrested in Cripple Creek.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 24.—Fred C. Rice, registered from Chicago, was arrested here tonight on a charge of forgery. Rice claims to be a nephew of George M. Pullman, and the $500 check which he attempted to pass was drawn upon the Colorado National bank at Denver and signed and endorsed by George M. Pullman. The acceptance of the check by the cashier was written across the face of the check in red ink. The check was also countersigned by Dr. Young of this city, who declares that he never endorsed it.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Every Thursday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum .....$7 65 Three months $1 75
Six months ..... 3 50 One month 60

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum ..... 2 25 Three months ....$ 50
Six months 75

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

Address remittances and communications to

The Colorado Springs Gazette Pub. Co.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897.

WHAT IS A REPUBLICAN?

The state of Colorado has no more use for two Republican parties than a dog has for two tails. A Republican is a man who believes in the principles of the national Republican party as enunciated at the Republican national convention. It is not necessary to believe in all of those principles to the same extent or to consider them of equal importance. A man is a Republican if those principles more accurately represent his political beliefs than does the platform of any other party.

Every man in Colorado believes in silver, every man would be glad to see an ounce of it valued at $1.29, and he would be still more glad to see it valued at $2, because it would help the state.

There are Republicans who differ in regard to the silver question just as there are loyal citizens of Colorado who have varying views upon the subject. There is no such thing as a Silver Republican. The man who believes that silver is the preeminent political question of the day and that everything else should be subordinated to it, belongs either with the Populists or with the Democrats. Those two parties have adopted the silver banner, the one as a preliminary to the wildest and most unreasonable political vagaries, the other as a desperate remedy taken in defiance of all previous records and principles in the face of certain defeat about to be visited upon them for colossal failure. It is difficult at first to see why such men as Senator Teller and the lesser lights who circle around him still claim to be Republicans with the prefix-silver. Mr. Teller has repeatedly declared that he has left the Republican party. In congress he did not participate in the Republican caucus. He did not vote for that main measure of Republican policy, the Dingley bill, and while his vote was not recorded against the measure, his voice and his influence were used against it. Why then does Senator Teller claim to be a Silver Republican? It is simply because he has not the courage of his conviction, because he does no: sincerely believe what he professes, that the silver cause is superior to every other political consideration. He knows that there are worse things than being a gold Republican and that one of these is to be a silver Democrat, and the other to be a silver Populist.

If the Republicans of Colorado could see that the desertion of their life-long principles as regards the national honor, the national income, and the national progress, could be exchanged in a way that would be of benefit to the cause of silver we might reasonably expect within a short time to see all the people of this state affiliated with the Democrats or the Populists and bearing their name. But the so-called Silver Republicans are beginning to see that they have not helped silver. What they have done is to put Populists and Democrats in office; what it is proposed that they shall do is to keep the same parties in control of state, city and county affairs.

The political situation at the present time is entirely different from what it has been for several years past. Triumphant Republicanism is in power at Washington, every promise made by that party has been fulfilled or is in a fair way to fulfillment. No one knows this any better than the Silver Republican. How much the adoption of Republican principles and the efforts of Republican statesmen has had to do with returning prosperity there is not time now to discuss. Prosperity is here, and the future is glorious in its promise. The Republican party is not of course to claim credit for the discoveries of gold nor for the failure of the grain crop in foreign lands; but it does make a great difference that the grain crop is to be paid for in cash or its equivalent and not in foreign-made products of European mills. While the American farmer has more money than he has had for years before, wise tariff legislation has so arranged it that this money goes into the pockets of American workmen and is not exported to pay for foreign goods.

Two pet theories have been upset by recent events. The free trader can no longer claim that foreign nations will not buy American products unless they can pay for them with their own manufactured goods, and the student of finance of the Bryan school can no longer claim that a mysterious and indissoluble relation exists between the price of wheat and the price of silver which is independent of the ordinary law of supply and demand.

The surprising outbreak of public sentiment in favor of a reunion of the Republican forces of this state is due entirely to the unmistakable fact that Republicanism is a success.

There are only two or at most three parties in the state. A man is either a Republican, a Democrat, or a Populist. The free silver theory at the back of the Silver Republican movement is to compel political preferment for a few leaders whom the course of events unmistakably shows to have been mistaken. The practical result of Silver Republicanism is to put Democrats or Populists in power and to keep them there.

Colorado Republicans, who are Republicans, need no other title than the Republican name. Under it they may find full and sufficient scope for all their political ambitions, for all their loyalty to our magnificent state as a whole, and to all of its sections, and for the grander patriotism which is satisfied with nothing less than the broad country of which we are all proud to be citizens.

A BRIGHT PROSPECT.

Despite the wonderful development of the Cripple Creek district and the rapidity of its gold production, there has scarcely been a single period when everything progressed under favorable circumstances. In its infancy the camp suffered as all new districts do, and there were a hundred and one drawbacks to general progress. The railroads were a long time connecting Cripple Creek with the outside world, thus telling against freight rates, and especially against the transportation of high and low grade ores. Then it had to be proven that stamp mills could not successfully handle the ores of the district and reduction plants had to be built after the difficult task of securing the necessary capital had been overcome.

The long strike and the two big fires were all serious setbacks to ordinary progression in the comparatively short life of the district, and spells of bad weather have had much to do with retarding matters. The snowstorms and rains, while not severe at Cripple Creek, nevertheless put the crude wagon roads in such a condition as must retard shipping and, indirectly, production. This ore hauling factor was a most important one in the early history of the camp.

Within the past few months the production from the Cripple Creek district has made a marvelous showing. In spite of the showing, however, there have been two elements working against the producers, one being that the rainy season has been uncommonly long and severe, and the other that the reduction plants have for the most part been overcrowded with ore. The condition of the roads, caused by the heavy and prolonged rains, has been sufficient to retard shipments and production to a considerable degree, and the overcrowding of the milling plants has affected the producers in various ways —one being that they could not get all the ore treated they wanted to and another that there was little likelihood of a reduction in treatment charges as long as all remained busy at the rates maintained.

It would seem how that the time is fast approaching when, for a brief time at least, operations may proceed under more favorable auspices. The treating capacity of the reduction plants is gradually being increased; the dry spell is not far off, and the roads will soon be in fair condition; the mines are making a splendid showing, the developments that have been progressing throughout the year having opened up large quantities of marketable ore of a better average grade than before.

For these reasons it would appear that there is nothing to hinder—unless something unforeseen should occur—a growing and appreciable increase in the value of the output from the Cripple Creek district during the last four months of 1897, for these will be months when operations will proceed under favorable conditions, and the general output will not be retarded by nature.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

The smouldering sentiment for the reunion of the two flanks of the Republican party has broken into a flame in El Paso county.

The resolutions passed by the silver Republicans of Cripple Creek are not qualified, and in no way are they half-hearted. They have the ring of good Republicanism, which is sounded in every sentence and word. Such manly declarations are well calculated to make the leaders of the Silver Republican party in this county come to a halt and make them hesitate before carrying out further the plans they so cleverly mapped out.

Apparently that wall of Teller's had little effect on the Silver Republicans of Cripple Creek, and no wonder, for it was not the sincere cry of a magnetic leader, but the peevish command of a disappointed politician, whose main object seemed to be to arouse himself for an effort to sow seeds of dissension, in the party he once swore he loved. These seeds, if allowed to mature, might divide the party and scatter for an indefinite time the members of the Republican family.

The Silver Republicans of El Paso county know all this, and those of other counties know it, and as a result we find that a disposition exists throughout the length and breadth of Colorado for the two elements of the Republican party to come together, and that reunion now seems possible.

Disruption in the Republican party will be a thing of the past, and the members of the great old organization are bound to be united and enter the political arena, arm in arm, thus forming in the state a stronger political party than ever before.

It is to be hoped that the local leaders in this city may read the writing on the wall, and reread the last resolution in those adopted by the Silver Republicans of Cripple Creek:

"Resolved, That the Silver Republicans of Cripple Creek are willing and anxious to work in harmony with all Republicans of the county, regardless of affiliation to the silver cause, or the administration, believing that national issues are not involved, but simply the good of our own county."

WERE THEY BURIED ALIVE?

We are indebted to a New York Herald correspondent for an account of some recent explorations in Egypt, the results of which must be startling even to the most indifferent reader.

Evidently the venerable Nile valley is yielding to the archaeologist such unique and striking treasures as previous diggings have never unearthed. And if we may believe the story, we have at last the solution of one of the most fascinating problems which has ever taxed the human mind.

The narrator, after describing a tomb presumably more ancient by a thousand years than any ever before explored, informs us that "the pictures on the walls indicated that that period of the world's history the greatest ceremony in a king's life was his funeral."

This remarkable paragraph need be read with no unusual care to arrive at its meaning; it clearly implies that in those remote days one of the episodes in the life of an Egyptian monarch was his own entombment, and with more to follow, after that elaborate ceremony was concluded.

In contemplating such a marvelous revelation a volley of questions is suggested, and a flood of light is poured on problems older than history itself. We begin to have less wonder that those early rulers of men claimed kinship with the gods.

Is the life-like expression of some of the oldest royal mummies indexed to their tenants having departed this life after being embalmed? Were these monarchs so anxious to become objects of religious veneration as to permit themselves to be buried while under the influence of hypnotism? We know that these kings were worshiped as gods; that temples were built in their honor, and special priests appointed for such ministry. May we not suspect that in her submission to receive divine homage, and to take up a life among the immortal gods, they were willing to simulate their departure from this life?

Assuming the reliability of the correspondent's statement, we have no doubt a flood of light thrown on the mysteries and sorceries of the ancients. We should have said that in the tomb already referred to were found, in profusion the remains of costly furniture and utensils. The practice, so universal among the ancients, of leaving food in receptacles will occur to our readers. Modern savages have a similar custom, but without dreaming that it originated in ancient Egypt, and at a time when the pseudo-deluded world awaits no need it. Who can imagine the appetite of a resuscitated mummy?

In confirmation of the Herald correspondent's statement it must not be forgotten that burial before death, and subsequent revival, are Hindoo accomplishments. Readers of one of Stevenson's masterpieces will remember how the Indian servant of the Master of Ballantrae teaches that versatile gentleman how to swallow his tongue, and perm himself to be buried alive. We pursue the topic no further for the present, resting open in the hope that the Theosophical society will favor the subject with more light.

THE GAZETTE'S WARNING.

Now we hear the cry all over the country, "Don't go to the Klondike."

A few weeks ago and the press generally through markedly exaggerated statements and lurid stories, roused the American desire for money and adventure—now the wrong is recognized and the remedy is being applied.

The Gazette with the heralding of the announcement of the gold discoveries, was among the first papers in the west to caution the ever-ready chaser of the will o' the wisp, and to point out the great disadvantages in reaching and entering the great region of the northwest.

To be sure the warning now uttered may possibly have a beneficial influence upon many who at the present time are undecided, but a tremendous, perhaps unwitnessed, has already been done, by the fatal lifting of the fire-brand of excitement, and touching it to the susceptible material close at hand.

The Gazette spoke with authority; it had a correspondent who left Dyea in the early weeks of the year. This man has been a miner, and a practical one, in Colorado for years; independent of this experience he has been a trapper and a frontiersman. If any qualifications would fit a man for roughing it, those possessed by this man might demand some recognition. His experiences getting into Dawson City were calculated to make a stout heart hesitate. That man wrote the truth, it was not hearsay, or the dream writings from an imaginative brain. The Gazette spoke of what it knew. It is a great pity some other journals did not do the same.

WHEN WILL THEY COME BACK?

If it were not for the efforts and influence of some half dozen leaders, the Republican party of El Paso county would pursue the same plan of reconciliation and reunion which is already being adopted in other counties of the state. In Pueblo the fusion forces are making the strongest efforts of such leading and influential papers as the Republican and the Times, backed by the advice, the wishes and the entreaties of such leaders as Teller, Shafroth and others, are vainly exerted to keep the Silver Republicans in the unbroken, and the result is yet in doubt; in Leadville and in other parts of the state the movement is in progress. Even in El Paso county the same sentiment grows stronger daily. The Manitou Journal, an open advocate of Bryan's election, is once more in its old place in the front rank of staunch Republicanism. In the Cripple Creek district the sentiment in favor of the reunion of all the Republican forces, independent of the silver issue, is setting.

It is a remarkable fact that Colorado Springs, so long the head center of Republicanism in this state should at the present time be most staunch and most persistent in the folly of abandoning all other principles in pursuit of a single one whose attainment at the present time is entirely out of the question. One reason for this particular fact is, we think, that Colorado Springs was the very latest to become affected, or infected with the bacillus of free silver. The fever must run its course and other communities have had a longer time for convalescence and recovery.

In Colorado Springs, however, there is reason to believe that were it not for a very few prominent members of the Silver Republican faction the lines of the old party might be restored. One of these leaders is a man of the highest character and highest influence. He has received from the Republicans of El Paso county and Colorado Springs their endorsement for the highest official positions, and has served the people of the county and of the state faithfully and well. His record is one of which any man might be proud, and his influence is very great. Whatever action he may have taken in the past was certainly in accordance with what he believed to be right. Nothing could add to his reputation at the present time so much as to join once more in the contest for good government and good citizenship, local, state and national, under the banner of the party which he served so long and whose recognition of his character and personal ability is only one of the claims which it has for its service and loyalty.

Another leader in the Silver Republican ranks is a man elected to office by the Republicans of this county and who still holds possession of that office. It is customary in these latter days for a man elected under one party name who may after change his political views, to feel no compunctions at resigning the honors and the emoluments obtained from the party which he has abandoned. So Teller served for a time as United States senator. So this man keeps the post on which a stricter sense of political honor would have compelled him to resign. He has used all the influence that he possesses to break up the party which honored him, and to place in power not so much his own factors as those of railroad dictates of other parties who, even and hostile to his own. So at the present time a candidate for re-election, and he only hope lies in such an arrangement of the political factors as may enable him to grade the vote of the Republican Democratic and Populist.

A third man owes his success not so much to his personality as to his position. He is one of the very best converts to the silver cause, and for that reason, as one of the strongest advocates of silver, the Republicanism to the last ditch. He was an advocate of McKinley's nomination. He was president of the first McKinley and organizer in Colorado. He was a Republican, open, outspoken, zealous throughout the campaign. He was proud to claim the honor of personal acquaintance with the Republican leader, who is now the nation's chief and of a birthplace in the same state. It was not until after the election showed a majority in this city and in this county for Bryan that this man began his advocacy of the silver cause. There are others.

These men may succeed in preventing the reunion of the Republican party this fall. These men may succeed in defeating the Republican candidates at the coming election and securing the success either of a fusion ticket, or as now seems more probable, of one of the factions of the anti-Republican forces. These men may succeed in keeping themselves out of the ranks of the Republican party for a year or more, but they will not succeed in doing this very long. There men are Republicans. Their followers are Republicans. They all belong in the Republican party. Their sentiments are Republican; their training is Republican; their political sympathies, their political experience, their political acquaintance are all Republican. The more they see of Democracy and of Populism, the more they are disgusted with them. The more they see of Republicanism as exemplified by the party now in power in the nation the more they are drawn toward the party of their old love. Each success of the McKinley administration heralded in the daily papers brings a thrill of pride and of patriotism. To their hearts. You cannot make Democrats or Populists out of these men. You cannot make anything of them except Republicans, they belong in that party and that is where they will be before long in spite of themselves. There is no question now nor in the future of the "repentin sinner" business. These men will not get fatted calf when they come home. They have done what they have believed to be right. Sooner or later they will again do what they believe to be right and will take their places under the old banner and on an equal footing with those who have stood by the party in the hour of distress. This may not be exact science, but it is good Americanism.

This year is a critical time in the history of the Republican party in this county. These men know it. There is not the slightest ground for believing that the silver cause can be advanced in the very least degree by the result of the next county election. Personal vengence may be satisfied, personal ends may be attained, Republicanism may be injured, Democracy and Populism may be helped, good government may be impaired, incompetence and extravagance in public office may be promoted. What will the Silver Republicans do? Will they return and be welcomed as the Silver Republicans of other counties are, or will they wait to return with the disgrace of successful Democracy or Populism on them?

PROOF OF PROSPERITY.

Prosperity is coming to stay.

Confidence in this fact is met with every day.

Bradstreet cannot well afford to declare that the financial authority has to say of the business conditions in various parts of the country:

"The Norwalk, Connecticut, woolen mills have resumed work, notifying their hands of operators that night work is likely to be resumed; the Alabama rolling mills at Birmingham announce a resumption of work; the Howard Harrison Iron Company at Bessemer, Alabama, has increased its force, and the pipe works at that place resumed operations; the Providence Mine at Scranton, Pennsylvania, which has been idle for two years, will resume work at once; the Delaware Iron works at Newcastle, Delaware, has resumed operations, giving employment to 600 persons, and the wall paper factory at Newark, Delaware, will soon resume; the Edgemoore Iron Company at Newcastle, Delaware, has increased its force; the coal miners at Nashville, Illinois, have received an increase of twenty cents per ton on their wages for mining coal; the pottery manufacturers in New Jersey have agreed to advance wages; the Southern Railway Company has put all the men in its shops at work at nine hours a day; the Education Cole Manufacturing Company of Norwalk, Connecticut, will resume at once with fifty operatives."

And the list has not been told of the wave of good times coming.

FAIR PLAY.

Not every newspaper is willing to acknowledge the fact when it is in the wrong, nor to give the other side a hearing. But the New York Times certainly believes in fair dealing.

Some days ago the New York Influential Journal published an article on Colorado Springs to which we took just exception. It was an absolutely false statement of the conditions existing in this city, and written by some one whose ignorance might have done injury to the city.

The Gazette tried to correct the statements which appeared and the New York Times has been fair enough to reprint the Gazette's editorial in addition to the article causing it. We often have occasion, as our readers know to quote from the Times. We have always considered it one of the best papers in the metropolis and now our opinion of its fairness is higher than ever.

WOLVES IN SHEEP FOLD.

Any hindrance, any obstacle thrown in the way of the rapid completion of the railroad line from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek is a dangerous stab which proves the general advancement of this city.

It has been noted the every possible effort would be made to block the enterprise. At the time these lines were first projected items from another city appeared in the local papers of this city, which only hoped the line would be completed, as it would be a great benefit to Colorado Springs. Then the line was surveyed and the right of way secured, and the contracts were let. Then the work was commenced, and the line was graded to Victor. Then the work was stopped, and the line was left in its present unfinished condition.

Now comes the news that the Midland Terminal Railway Company has secured the right of way from Victor to Cripple Creek, and will build the line. Why? Because the Midland Terminal Railway Company is a Colorado Springs company, and the line will be built in the interests of Colorado Springs.

Now, the Gazette does not wish to be understood as saying that the Midland Terminal Railway Company is not a legitimate enterprise, but it is a fact that the Midland Terminal Railway Company is a Colorado Springs company, and that the line will be built in the interests of Colorado Springs.

The Gazette has gone to some trouble to ascertain to what extent the American public has manifested itself in the newly-discovered gold fields of Alaska. With this object in view it has addressed letters to all the secretaries of states in the Union to find out how many "Klondike" or other companies planned to operate in Alaska had been incorporated. The Gazette has been favored with a good number of replies and a special article, giving its results, will be published tomorrow.

A contemporary presents a strong argument against Mckinleyism based upon a failure of crops in one Illinois township. It is unfortunate that this locality was overlooked in the distribution of prosperity, but it is to be hoped that its inhabitants will not attempt to vote against us, the party in power will try to do something for them next year.

The movement now on foot there to organize a body of representatives from Colorado Springs to attend the Denver Festival of Mountain and Plain should be encouraged in every possible way. The interest manifested by Denver people and the Denver papers in our carnival has left a very warm spot in the hearts of the people of this city, and in the smallest degree we can encourage it we should be done.

The four carnival papers issued by the Gazette under the one poster cover and selling for 10 cents, by mail 15 cents, has proven a great success. The 32 pages embody all the news and illustrations of the late week. The number of papers left is small, and all those who have not handed in their lists should do so at once.

Even the New York Journal is falling into line. A year ago that journal insisted that the free coinage of silver was the only medium to gather in a harvest of prosperity. It has published a full page article showing a likely prosperous condition in New York and it predicts increase and enlargement of business. Why? Because the Republicans are in power.

Noteworthy Opinions & Journals of the World.

Gold From Australia.

Philadelphia Record.

Among the leading gold producing countries of the world Australia holds the proud position of having contributed since the discovery of gold in 1851, the enormous amount of $8,892,305 ounces; and as the output for the past three years has exceeded two million ounces each year (according to the report of the American consul general at Melbourne) there is no doubt that the total output now exceeds 100,000,000 ounces! The output in 1896 was 2,575,845 ounces; in 1895 it was 2,359,244 ounces, and in 1894 it was 2,2e3,716 ounces. Australia thus produces about one-fourth of the entire annual output of gold in the world. The colony of Victoria contributed no less than 61,034,884 ounces to the 99,892,305 ounces taken from all of the Australian colonies, as shown by the following table:

Victoria	61,034,884
New Zealand	13,312,337
New South Wales	11,710,510
Queensland	11,172,073
Western Australia	967,628
Tasmania	896,822
Southern Australia	597,553
Total	99,892,305

The annual report of the New South Wales mining department for 1896 (from which we quoted in a recent article upon the increase in the production of gold) showed that during that year the area of land leased for gold mining increased from 6,421 acres to 17,936 acres, or nearly three times, and the number of men employed in gold mining increased from 11,957 at the beginning of 1896 to 21,434 in 1896, and 22,862 in 1896.

Australian gold contains usually considerably more than the average proportion of silver, and this gives it a peculiar color. Until the discovery by Professor Miller of the Australian mint, of a cheap process of removing this residum of silver it was permitted to remain as a constituent alloy in the gold coins, taking the place of an equal weight of copper. This gave the Australian sovereigns a sickly, greenish tint, and caused them to be refused in trade in many countries where they were looked upon with suspicion. All of the old coins now have been called in, and the new coins issued in their place have the ordinary color of British gold sovereigns. The greenish tint was apparent until the nuggets or grains of precious metal were melted in the crucible.

Until the opening of the South African gold mines, in 1887, Australia had no close competitor as a gold producing country; but in 1895 South Africa produced $40,000,000 worth of gold, and its total contribution now exceeds $150,000,000. The South African gold has all come from the deep mines, worked successfully only by reason of the employment of science and capital and the employing new and cheap metallurgical methods, the most important being known as the "cyanide process." It is only recently that Australia has begun to pay attention to the low grade ores in Australia are possibly equal in value to those of South Africa, and which will no doubt be exploited ere long. The economic advantage of working low grade ores as compared with so-called "bonanzas" is that the supply of gold is much more uniformly distributed, so that the element of chance, of hazard, is to a great extent eliminated, and gold mining, instead of being a lottery, has become a legitimate business.

Cold Storage of Coal.

Philadelphia Record.

One of the humorous features—perhaps the only one—of the coal miners' strike is contained in the following dispatch from Denver, Colo.:

Railroad men are greatly interested in the discovery which is alleged to have been made at La Junta, Colo., that the Santa Fe Railroad company is shipping coal to eastern points in refrigerator cars. According to the report, four refrigerator cars were side-tracked at La Junta for repairs. The cars were marked and sealed and the contents were billed as perishable freight, which has right of way over all other classes of traffic except mail and fast passenger service. It was necessary for the workmen to enter the cars in order to make the repairs. The seals were broken and the cars were found to be filled with coal from mines of Colorado and New Mexico. Refrigerator cars are said to have been going out of the state on a very extensive scale for two or three weeks past.

The ingenuity of man is everywhere apparent, and this latest scheme of shipping coal on ice, or in refrigerator cars, is quite worthy of the celebrated Sam Slick. The inventor of this scheme, it appears, not only prevented the cars from being sidetracked; except on account of an accident, but got them billed through with right of way over other traffic lest the cargo should melt or spoil on the way!

Many years ago a scientific Frenchman, M. Carre, discovered a process of making ice by burning coal, and families "put the pot on to boil" when they wished to make ice. The apparatus worked well; one was exhibited in operation many times. It consisted of a kind of kettle in which water containing ammonia was placed. The spout was connected by a tube to a sort of "still" or condenser, consisting of a tin pail for holding water and the vessel containing the substance to be frozen, the tube was coiled in this pail into a "worm." When the water became heated in the kettle on the range the ammonia was driven off in the form of gas and condensed in the worm. The kettle was then removed from the fire, and as the water cooled the ammonia returned to the gaseous form, passing from the condenser and was reabsorbed by the water in the kettle. In the act of passing over the ammonia absorbed heat from the water surrounding the worm tube in the pail; the result was that in about half an hour a small quantity of ice was produced. This process has been greatly improved upon, and is now very extensively employed in making artificial ice on a large scale. It is customary to calculate the cost of the ice by the number of tons of coal burned and by the labor expended.

Edison and others have been trying to discover a method of extracting mechanical power from coal without wasting it in the form of heat, and furthermore "cold light" is the star of hope toward which the scientists are gazing. One Macfarlane Moore has succeeded in illuminating a public hall with artificial light as cold as that of the moon; and who can tell but that coal, stored for a length of time in refrigerators, may be found to possess entirely new and unsuspected properties? Heat is a mode of motion, says Tyndall, and the youngest philosophers have told us that matter at the absolute zero of temperature will entirely change its characteristics. We know that the diamond is chemically but carbon, and efforts have been made to crystallize black opaque carbon into transparent diamonds by the aid of intense heat. No one has yet thought (so far as we know) of attempting to do this by the aid of intense cold. What a remarkable discovery it would be should it be found that coal put into cold storage, even for a receptive purpose, should crystallize into the diamond form of carbon! While we admit we do not anticipate such a result from the experiment of shipping coal in refrigerator cars, the subject is an entertaining one for a passing thought, and the conception has a pleasing effect upon the mind at this season; for the idea of putting coal into cold storage in the middle of August is certainly novel, as it also seems an appropriate time to try such experiments.

A Democratic Republican.

Pueblo Chieftain.

Every issue of the Denver Republican

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

that now appears only confirms the assertion heretofore made of this paper that the so-called Denver Republican has not a shadow of a title to the name which serves it as a mask.

It is altogether a Democratic paper not only in statements and bias but in every tone and fiber.

The pet term "Silver Republican" has been used until the paint is all worn off and it appears as a patched up piece of lumber only fit for the attic. It served for a temporary use, but the silver question is no longer one on which Republicans of Colorado or any other state can base a radical departure from the party as a mass. The silver bolt was tried and failed to work, therefore why play with it any longer? We have been defeated by an overwhelming sentiment of the American people, or sentiment of the silver ring in London, turned down by the silver ring in New York or the other or both, and to go on with this puerile assumption of "Silver Republicanism" is useless and impracticable. Such a faction is like those little rebellions in South America, headed by a few egotistical fanatics, and which do not meet with success one time in a hundred.

It is plain that the efforts of the "Republican" paper are devoted only toward breaking up the Republican party in Colorado. What are its motives can be only guessed. What are its principles is a difficult question. But it is not a very difficult guess. The state remembers very well how the "Republican" clung to Mr. Benjamin Harrison, and how the proprietor followed that gentleman around on his tour of the west, as long as there was any hope for Harrison, and the people of the state had a very good idea as to why the Republican general idea as to why the Republican was ardently worked as it did at that time. It was plain then to everybody that it was not the party, but the individual, around which was concentrated all that effort; and since a similar labored and unscrupulous effort is now going on the only conclusion is that some individual, rather than any party, is behind all this insidious labor of destruction.

Indeed, when anybody makes himself conspicuous by throwing stones it is a safe conclusion that he lives in a glass house; that when he is continually calling "Stop thief" at every passer it is safe to surmise that there is a stolen chicken in his coat tail pocket. The Republican in every issue joins with the Democratic papers in calling "office hunter" a every independent Republican that goes past. It has done this so persistently and effectively that the public has begun to do a little thinking as to the source of all these epithets, and to wish for a chance to examine the Republican's coat tail pocket and see if it does not conceal an intrigue for some personal office or individual preferment of some kind.

The unanimous sentiment of the Republicans of so large a town as Pueblo is in favor of reuniting the party, as a matter of principle and regardless of the matter of any man or any newspaper. It is time for every man of any newspaper. It is therefore difficult to believe at this end of the state, that there exists all the reactionary division which the so-called Republican papers of Denver are saying so much about. There is a growing impression that the foes of the Republican unity are a little clique of loud-mouthed shouters of whom the party should rid itself as soon as possible. And the knowledge should be sent out to all the state that no man can serve success and failure. He that is not for us is against us.

Here goes for the only party that in 40 years has given this country any approach to satisfactory government, and he who doesn't ride on our band wagon must and shall be numbered with the noisy pack that barks in the rear.

In Norway the average length of life is greater than in any other country on the globe. This is attributed to the fact that the temperature is cool and uniform throughout the year.

The snuff used by the pope is made in America. This particular snuff goes direct from Baltimore to the Vatican. It is the highest priced snuff in the world, is the highest priced snuff in the world, and its value is increased several times above the original cost after the customs duties have been paid to the Italian government.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the women of a fashionable church in Denver have all agreed to take off their hats at the first note of the voluntary and keep them off during the service. Thus the display of millinery will neither obstruct the men's view of the minister nor distract the women's thoughts from the sermon.

It is generally believed that Luther's remains were disinterred at Wittenberg and scattered to the winds, ever as were those of Cromwell. A public search was made in 1892, but no trace of them was found. Now, however, Herr Koesdin, of Halle, one of the great reformer's best known biographers, asserts that on February 14, 1892, two working masons employed at the restoration of the church, reported to, when a search was made without success, clandestinely entered upon a further search on their own account at the same place, and at a depth of about six feet found the relics sought for.—(Buffalo Commercial.

It was rumored in Munich that the next Oberammergau Passion Plays will occur in 1890 instead of 1900. This rumor was disproved, at the time, and has now been proven incorrect. The peasants of that valley have expressed themselves very forcibly that no fear of the Paris exposition interfering with their profits should prompt them to make a change in the date. According to tradition, a postponement is coupled with quite extraordinary and forcible reasons, for instance by war or the probability of war, but no speculative considerations could possibly alter the stated period of the Passion Plays.—Philadelphia Record.

At cherished traditions are being done away with these days. The melodramatic villain who used to chloroform his victim has had to take a back seat, for the British Medical Journal is expressing grave apprehensions in regard to the supposed dangers of chloroform. One does not, according to this authority, have to be a reformer against one's will, as more than one can be appointed. It is a very difficult to chloroform a sleeping subject. The tales of scenes being robbed after having a handkerchief soaked in chloroform thrown over their faces are mere flummery.—(Chicago News.

MINES, STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS.

Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Colorado Springs Board of Trade Mining Exchange.

Colorado Springs, Aug. 24.—The condition of the market at the Mining Stock association today was very much the same as it was at the opening of the week. The mines all made a very fair showing and managed to about hold their price, but while the future looks promising, there is undoubtedly a good deal of room for improvement.

One of the most prominent traders of the call was Elkton. The sales in the stock were not far short of 8.00 shares, and its prominence was probably due more to this fact than to any other. The price ranged from 88 at the opening to 97¼ at the close, the decline being very gradual, the last two sales only going at the lower figure.

The closing price of Moon-Anchor, now the proud possessor of $100,000 in its treasury, was exactly the same as Elkton, although the price quoted recorded a gradual advance in the sock during the call. The stock was very strong at one period of the call and was undoubtedly held down toward the close by offerings.

Both Portland and Anaconda made a fairly good showing. The latter stock was credited with a total of 2000 sales, and the price ranged from 50½ to 51¾. These figures represented the opening and closing quotations respectively, so it will be seen that it made some showing of strength. Portland also braced up to the extent of a cent, closing at 68.

For general activity Union again carried off the palm and had close upon 15,000 sales. The stock was not strong, and as a consequence the sellers became overpowering and beat the price from 23¾ at the opening to 22¾ at the close. The decline was not a very important one, but the stock appears to be losing a point or so every day and it is beginning to count.

There was but little doing in the silvers, Mollie and A. J. having less than 5000 sales between them. They both hovered around the same figures at which they have been selling for the past few days, and nothing of interest developed.

The unlisted stocks again had a very good representation, the principal traders being Dante, Kimberley and Gold Coin. The last named stock was going strong at 38½ and 39, while Kimberley was quite busy at 2⅝ and 2¾. Dante has recorded considerable improvement since the new leasing syndicate took hold, and was credited with 8000 sales at this call, all of which went at 5¾.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
A. J.	17	17¼	3600
Anaconda	51	53⅜	3000
C. C. Con.	9½	9⅞	
Elkton Con.	97	97¼	4600
Favorite	4	5	
Gold and Globe	3¼	4	
P. Roby	12	13	
Golden Fleece	19	25	
Ingham Con.	13	13½	1500
Isabella	30⅝	30¾	300
Isabella Stamped	30½	30⅜	
Jack Pot	5¾	5¾	1000
Lillie	17	17¼	3600
Mollie Gibson	19	19⅜	1200
Moon-Anchor	96½	96¾	3700
Pharmacist	9⅝	9½	
Portland	67½	68¼	1500
Prince Albert	9¾	9¾	1000
Rebecca			
Rubicon			
Specimen	14¾	15½	
Theresa	6	6½	
Union	22⅞	23	15700
Work	5¾	6	3000

Prospects.

Altamont			
Alamo	3⅞	4¼	
Banner Gold	1¾	2	
Bob Lee	06½	06⅝	
C. and C.	3½	3¾	
C. C. D. E.			
Currency	3	3¼	7000
C. O. D.			
Croesus			
Des Moines	1¾	2	1000
Franklin	010		
Fanny Rawlings	23¾	25½	4600
Findley	1¼	1½	
Franklin-Roby			
Good Hope			
Hayden Gold	1¾	1¾	
Ida May			
Lexington			
Magnet Rock			
Matoa	5⅞	6¼	
Marion Gold			
Mount Rosa	1¾	1¾	1500
Mobile			
New Haven	1⅝	1⅞	1000
Oriole			
Pilgrim Con.	1½	1¾	
Silver Gold	04½	05	
Trachyte	1⅝	1¾	

Unlisted.

Arcadia Con., 5000 at from 3½ to 3¼.
Acacia, 2000 at from 3⅞ to 4.
Bankers, 2000 at 5¼.
Ben Hur, 2000 at 4.
Blue Bell, 1000 at 3½.
Colo. C. and M., 1000 at 2⅛.
Dante, 8000 at from 5¾ to 5⅞.
El Paso Gold, 1000 at from 2¾ to 25.
Gold Standard, 1000 at 3¾.
Garfield Grouse, 1000 at 4⅞.
Gould, 2000 at 5.
Gold King, 500 at 50.
Gold Coin, 2800 at from 58¼ to 59.
Henrietta, 1000 at 23.50 per 1000.
Kimberly, 12,000 at from 3⅝ to 3¾.
Reno, 1000 at 1¾.
Republic, 2000 at from 3¼ to 3⅜.
Rattler, 2000 at 8.
Squaw Tunnel, 7000 at 1⅝.

Colorado Springs, Aug. 24.—There was some little abatement in the amount of business done at the Board of Trade and Mining exchange this morning. This is only in a comparative sense and in contrast to what has been the average morning's business for the past week or so. As a matter of fact the sales amounted to very close 200,000 shares, and a good morning's business was transacted. With one notable exception prices remained about the same as upon the previous day, and there appears to be more chance of their advancing than declining in the near future.

Cleveland again placed itself on record as the heavy seller of the day, and had a credit of 124,000 shares at the close of the call. Contrary to expectations, the price continued to decline, and from $2.75 per 1000 at the opening it fell at one time to as low as $2. The closing quotation was $2.25 per 1000, and the last 55,000 shares traded in went at that figure.

Golden Treasure and Shannon were both lively sellers among the cheap stocks. The first named was credited with 29,000 sales at from 5.50 to $6.50 per 1000, and Shannon had a total of 43,000 shares which went at from $5.25 to $5.50 per 1000. Champagne was another lively one, having 45,000 sales at $2.25 per 1000.

About the only active trader among the higher priced stocks was Theresa, which appeared to be in very good demand. The uniform price paid for the stock was 6¼ cents, at which 3000 shares changed hands.

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	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda			
Anchoria-Leland	93		
A. J.	16	17½	
Arcadia Con.	3	3½	3800
Bankers			
Blue Bird			
C. C. Con.	9½	9⅝	
Dante	5¾	6¼	
Des Moines	5⅝	6⅜	
Elkton Con.	96	96¾	
El Paso Gold	24½	26⅜	
Fanny Rawlings	24¾	25	
Favorite	4	4½	
Garfield Grouse	4½	4⅝	
Gold Standard	3¾	3¾	
Gold King	49		
Golden Fleece	20		
Gold and Globe	3¾	3¾	
Gold Crater	1.50		
Granite Hill	2½	2⅝	
Grand Ad	4¾	4½	
Isabella	30⅜	31	
Isabella Stamped	30	30⅞	
Jack Pot	5¾	5¾	
Jefferson	6	9	
Matoa	5⅝	6½	
Mollie G.	11½	12	
Moon-Anchor	99	99	
Nugget		09¾	
Orphan Belle	8		
Ophir	10	11	
Pay Rock	6½		
Pharmacist	9¼		
Sacremento	3		
Theresa	6¾		6000
Union	22¾	23¾	
Work	4¾	5¼	

Prospective Mines.

Acla	030	040	
Acacia	3¾	4¼	
Alamo	3⅞	4⅛	
American Con.	2	2½	
Ben Hur	1	1½	
Blue Bell	3½	3¾	
Buckhorn	2¾	3¼	1000
Contracts	2.49.67	$21,829.38	6700
Taxes, 1895		2,468.68	3000
Colo. City		49.15	1000
Divd No. 60		6,000.00	$30,368.1
Cash on hand July 1, '97		$8,723.06	
Bills payable, acct. Gov. Prize purchase		335.28.00	
Net cash surplus over all liabilities		$8,388.06	

The Colorado City people in the saddle between Bennett and Battle mountain, is being prospected and developed by seven sets of lessees who are wearing a golden harvest. Large ore bodies are being opened in the lower workings of the mine, where the values in the vein have materially increased. A 25 ton shipment of ore will be sent to the Custer mill at Argyll on Thursday.

A SWAP FOR BOOTS.

The Isabella Company Earns $2,800 in July, the Profit from Shipments Amounting to 800 Tons.

The Isabella company made a small profit during the month of July, the total amount being $2,800.

This profit was earned from a production of about 800 tons of ore, of which 230 tons was first class and the remainder of the grades known as second and third class.

The gross value of all this ore was $38,400, but $31,000 of this amount went to the freighting railroads, samplers, reduction plants and smelters, so that the net value of the ore was reduced to $23,100. The expenses were $20,300, leaving a net profit of $2,800 for the month, as stated above.

The average value of the high grade ore was about $85 net. In the more prosperous days of the company in the past, and when one cent per share per month was being distributed among the stockholders, the company was shipping about 400 tons of this high grade stuff every month. For several months past it has been only about 250 tons, which makes a heap of difference when profits are being considered.

The company employs about 150 men, and it is understood that the present running expenses are rather greater than what they are intended to be in the future. The management is not quite done with the development work in and around the Leb shaft, and when this is finished it may be possible to curtail expenses.

The drift which was run over to the point where the rich Smuggler chute should have been, developed nothing. A second drift is now being run in that direction. It will cut deeper and it is hoped with better results.

DANTE CHANGES.

SOUTHERN STATE NOTES.

John E. Phillips Succeeds A. H. Whaite as Director.

At a meeting of the Dante company, held Monday afternoon the resignation of Mr. A. H. Whaite as director was accepted and Mr. John E. Phillips elected as his successor. Mr. Phillips was then elected general manager of the company.

General Manager Phillips left for Cripple Creek Tuesday morning.

General Manager Phillips yesterday started work on the main shaft of the Dante with a force of four men. This force will be doubled at once and augmented from time to time as circumstances require. Mr. C. C. McBurney, head shift boss of the Moon-Anchor mine, has been engaged as superintendent for the Dante and will enter upon his new duties September 1. Superintendent McBurney was instrumental in opening up the Moon-Anchor mine, and the syndicate is congratulating itself on securing so valuable a man.

A. A. Wright.

Exam room D, Exchange block.

A Useful Compilation of Figures Relative to Mining in This State.

Gold was first discovered in Colorado in 1858, and since then the state has produced 32 million dollars in gold and silver. Out of the 36 counties of the state, 26 are gold producers.

The first gold discovery at Cripple Creek was made January 20, 1891. Two miners from Colorado Springs took from abandoned claims 28 samples of ore which assayed from $9 to $200 per ton. The following year $600,000 was taken out. In 1893, 22,000,000; in 1894, $2,000,000; in 1895, $8,100,000, and in 1896, about $15,000,000.

Cripple Creek is now the early seventies has produced $200,000,000.

The Cow Boy mine was twice abandoned before ore was found, but now pays $60,000 in dividends per month.

The Last Hope produced $80,000 in one year.

Seven counties in the San Juan region produced in 1895, $9,500,000. The first discovery of gold in San Juan gulch, in southern Colorado, was made by a Mexican, who sold his first claim for $50.00.

The Revenue tunnel, near Ouray, is nearly two miles long, and cuts 13 large veins, whose ore averages $150 per ton.

Without a doubt outside of their yearly earnings, large mes prove a tunnel 700 feet long into what is now known as the Bachelor mine and at last struck ore that now pays a dividend of $20,000 per month.

Aspen and Creede last year produced $6,000,000.

Prospector Sarrick searched for gold 25 years over Australia and America, and at last by a chance struck it rich pocket on the side of a mountain in Custer county opened the way to a great fortune.

Placer mining along the Blue river in the Breckenridge district, are said to have yielded $50,000,000.

A lot of ore from the Sheridan mine in the San Juan country averaged 200 ounces in silver and four and a half in gold to the ton.

In the Smugg.r Union mine a block of ore has been discovered 6,000.00) feet long, 1,000 feet deep, and from three to five feet wide; it contains about 2,000,000 tons of ore and will require at the present rate of operations about 20 years to mine.—(Leadville Herald Democrat.

GOLDEN FLEECE REPORT.

Directors Do Not Feel Justified in Resuming Dividends—The Present Condition Explained.

The board of directors of the Golden Fleece Mining and Milling company herewith submits a statement of the operations of the company for the six months ending July 15, 1897:

Cash on hand July 15 ..... $68,738.08
Total liabilities of the company.. 55,388.00

The liabilities are represented by bills payable held by the largest stockholders of the company, on account of advances made by such stockholders for the completion of the purchase of the Governor Pitkin claim.

It is expected that arrangements will be made with reference to the extension of the same until the property of the company is in better condition.

The directors regret to say that they do not feel justified in resuming the payment of dividends, as the ore reserves have been largely exhausted and the new developments during the last six months have not yet shown any valuable bodies of ore.

As has been heretofore explained, the present condition of the property is due to several causes:

First—To the fact that large ore reserves which were thought by the best judges to represent very rich ore, were found to contain low grade ore.

Second—To the fact that the lower workings of the mine, while disclosing a very strong vein, fail to show a continuity of the very rich ore bodies which have existed above.

Third—To the occurrence of a large fault which was encountered in the workings of the property.

Attention is called to a letter from the general manager, submitted with this report. The work referred to in said letter as the west drift from No. 1 tunnel, driven 431 feet, has been upon the Governor Pitkin claim and through the fault above referred to. The fault is of exceptional size and the solid vein formation has not yet been encountered again.

It is the intention of the company to continue this work, as all conditions warrant the hope that the vein exists beyond and west of the fault. The lower workings of the Fleece mine show a very strong vein and the conditions are such that valuable ore bodies may be encountered at any moment. At an early time the expenses of the mine will be confined, as far as possible, to development work and thus much decreased.

The work upon the property has been conducted economically and, in the opinion of the directors, judiciously.

Biddle Reeves, President.

Geo. W. Pierce, Secretary.

Manager's Letter.

Lake City, Co., July 12, 1897.

Geo. W. Pierce, Esq., Secretary Golden Fleece M. and M. Co., Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir:—During the first half of 1897, development work in your property has been pushed with all possible speed and at all points where the probabilities seemed to warrant the hope of encountering profitable ore chutes, and while a few small bodies of profitable ground have exploited, the results in the main have been discouraging in that the limited discoveries have not kept pace with the stoping. During the last half year the 300 foot west drift from the Pierce shaft has been advanced 431 feet, at a cost of $2,2.9, or $21.78 per foot, while the 100 foot east drift from the same shaft has been run 217 feet at a cost of $4,970.80, or $22.9) per foot. Three hundred and seventy feet of crosscutting has been done at a cost of $3,662.29, or $9.90 per foot, while the west drift from No. 1 tunnel has been driven 431 feet at an expense of $3,19.53, or $7.39 per foot. In all 10.0 feet of drifting and cross cutting, at a cost of $12,872.39, or $12.47 per foot, has been accomplished. In explanation of the high cost of the 300 and 400 foot drifts from the Pierce shaft, I would explain that the poor showing in connection with these workings having to bear the entire expense of hoisting, pumping and maintenance of steam plant, in addition to their proportion of salaries and other fixed charges, which they in common with all other prospecting operations have to stand.

The further exploitation of the property is being vigorously and systematically pushed, and with the large area of virgin ground still remaining unexplored in this district, as phenominally mineralized as other points, there is more than a reasonable prospect for success upon which to base the hope that its results may prove profitable.

Very respectfully yours,

W. A. Akers, Manager.

Financial Report.

Balance on hand as sur-	
plus Jan. 15, 1897	$30,165.25
Receipts.	
Golden Fleece 1st class ore, 32,385 lbs net.....	846.036.82
Golden Fleece 2nd class ore, 286,473 lbs net.....	32,282.68
Golden Fleece 3rd class ore, 1,559,260 lbs. net	20,982.32—98,251.82
Interest	854.09
	$129,101.12
Disbursements: Operating Expenses.	
Expense	$12,083.29
Labor	34,555.45
Freight	1,483.66
Sampling	2,894.51
Contracts	2,499.67—$51,829.38
Taxes, 1895	2,468.68
Colo. City	49.15
Divd No. 59	6,000.00—$59,347.1
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There are two sets of ore veins going on

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A Rich Strike Kept Secret—The Mine May Prove One of the Bonanzas—Five Cars Run Seventeen Ounces to the Ton—Officers Will Not Talk Int. They Have Investigated.

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Cripple Creek, Aug. 23.—A strike of unusual importance was made last week in another Bull hill property. The Lee mine, located on the south slope of the mountain, may prove to be one of the bonanza properties of the camp. It could not be ascertained when the remarkable rich ore had been encountered, but it is presumed that it was early in the week. The strike was kept very quiet, but the truth leaked out today and it is now known that ten truckey load car loads of ore were shipped which ran 17 ounces to the ton, and that the assay samples taken from the bottom of the sixth level ran 64 ounces.

The news of the richness of the strike caused considerable excitement in Goldfield and Victor.

No definite information could be gathered at the mine, beyond a non-committal statement that some rich ore had been encountered. The Lillie mine is the property of the Lillie Mining company.

Over the Thousand Mark.

It is generally understood that in striking the 50 feet from the fifth to the sixth level on the vein that the ore all the way down was increasing in value. At the bottom the rich brown ore ran over the thousand mark. The screenings from the whole mine on nine samples went 8 ounces and the contro. on the last body was 56 ounces.

It is supposed that the company has now struck a body of ore similar to the one which made the lessees Wrock and Olesen rich.

The president of the company is Mr. F. H. Korley and Mr. W. A. Otis is secretary and treasurer. Both of these gentlemen were seen by a Gazette representative last evening but they refused to talk of the strike beyond saying that they were going to camp today, and that they would be better able to give definite information upon their return.

History of the Property.

The history of the property is interesting. It was purchased by Mr. Morley, Mr. Otis and Mr. C. P. Pomeroy in August, 1896.

Professor R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., is made to as report, 1897, of the United States government, etc.

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The Wreck of the Olesen Strike.

During the operation of this Foley lease, there was paid into the treasury of the Lillie company over $18,000 in royalties, so that when the company required its property it had an ample fund with which to prosecute good mining, and no millstone of debt to hinder operations. Under the Foley lease a sub-lease was given to Messrs. Wreckell and Olesen. These men did all the work through No. 3 shaft. They worked for several months without any encouraging results, except that values were obtained in some of the ore bodies, but they were not sufficiently frequent to pay enough in profit for the work. Before giving up their lease these men in blind prospecting work started a cross-cut north at 160 feet in No. 3 shaft. At a distance of 15 feet from the old vein they encountered an ore body of a different character from anything before opened up in the mine, and as their shaft was 200 feet deep this chute was opened up in a few days at the three different places—80, 160, and 200 feet. Good ore was encountered at each point where the vein was cut; thus they had every advantage for taking out ore quickly. Between March 16 and May 8 they took out $63,000.

The development last May of the expiration of all leases consisted of two working drifts, one, No. 2, at a depth of 257 feet. Mr. Frank Gilpin was engaged as manager and Mr. C. B. Palmer was secured as consulting engineer.

Within two days after securing the property the company was shipping ore from the No. 2 shaft and on No. 3 a force of men was employed to straighten things up by cutting out and improving the shaft generally as it was to be a main working outlet of the property. By July 8 this work on No. 3 had been accomplished and connection had been made at the 200 foot level with No. 2 workings. In addition to this a brand new surface plant was erected.

Richness of Territory.

Some idea of the richness of this territory may be gathered from the fact that the ore coming out of the No. 2 shaft paid for all expenses and a 15 cent royalty from May 10 July and left a fair net profit. This result came from 147 tons of ore. From July 6 all the work has been done through No. 3 shaft. No. 2 shaft is now shut down, since a body of ore in the mine could be reached through No. 3. The shaft of No. 3 is now a few feet below the 300-foot mark—the sixth level.

The City produced was 283 tons of ore of $7 grade and from the shaft work during sixty 60 feet the gross profit was about $16,000, the net profit, including development and all expenses running up to $9,000. This result was accomplished by five men working on a basis. The company runs everybody now found what was after, a continuation of an immense body of rich ore first discovered on the lessee. The company was unable to produce a contract with Wreckell and Olesen chute otherwise than under the lease No. 3 shaft and the present crosscut at the lower level. This course was pursued and the week's ore output was $7,000 per day. It may be expected that the body opened up will be more extensive than it was above, when the assays across from two to four feet of the vein are to prove as showing a general value of 10 ounces.

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Net cash surplus over all liabilities	$69,388.06

The Wreck of the Olesen Strike.

During the operation of this Foley lease, there was paid into the treasury of the Lillie company over $18,000 in royalties, so that when the company required its property it had an ample fund with which to prosecute good mining, and no millstone of debt to hinder operations. Under the Foley lease a sub-lease was given to Messrs. Wreckell and Olesen. These men did all the work through No. 3 shaft. They worked for several months without any encouraging results, except that values were obtained in some of the ore bodies, but they were not sufficiently frequent to pay enough in profit for the work. Before giving up their lease these men in blind prospecting work started a cross-cut north at 160 feet in No. 3 shaft. At a distance of 15 feet from the old vein they encountered an ore body of a different character from anything before opened up in the mine, and as their shaft was 200 feet deep this chute was opened up in a few days at the three different places—80, 160, and 200 feet. Good ore was encountered at each point where the vein was cut; thus they had every advantage for taking out ore quickly. Between March 16 and May 8 they took out $63,000.

The development last May of the expiration of all leases consisted of two working drifts, one, No. 2, at a depth of 257 feet. Mr. Frank Gilpin was engaged as manager and Mr. C. B. Palmer was secured as consulting engineer.

Within two days after securing the property the company was shipping ore from the No. 2 shaft and on No. 3 a force of men was employed to straighten things up by cutting out and improving the shaft generally as it was to be a main working outlet of the property. By July 8 this work on No. 3 had been accomplished and connection had been made at the 200 foot level with No. 2 workings. In addition to this a brand new surface plant was erected.

Richness of Territory.

Some idea of the richness of this territory may be gathered from the fact that the ore coming out of the No. 2 shaft paid for all expenses and a 15 cent royalty from May 10 July and left a fair net profit. This result came from 147 tons of ore. From July 6 all the work has been done through No. 3 shaft. No. 2 shaft is now shut down, since a body of ore in the mine could be reached through No. 3. The shaft of No. 3 is now a few feet below the 300-foot mark—the sixth level.

The City produced was 283 tons of ore of $7 grade and from the shaft work during sixty 60 feet the gross profit was about $16,000, the net profit, including development and all expenses running up to $9,000. This result was accomplished by five men working on a basis. The company runs everybody now found what was after, a continuation of an immense body of rich ore first discovered on the lessee. The company was unable to produce a contract with Wreckell and Olesen chute otherwise than under the lease No. 3 shaft and the present crosscut at the lower level. This course was pursued and the week's ore output was $7,000 per day. It may be expected that the body opened up will be more extensive than it was above, when the assays across from two to four feet of the vein are to prove as showing a general value of 10 ounces.

Fame Ore Seems Found in the Lee Lease at Ohio Creek Property.

There are two sets of ore veins going on

SOUTHERN STATE NOTES.

A Rich Strike Kept Secret—The Mine May Prove One of the Bonanzas—Five Cars Run Seventeen Ounces to the Ton—Officers Will Not Talk Int. They Have Investigated.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 23.—A strike of unusual importance was made last week in another Bull hill property. The Lee mine, located on the south slope of the mountain, may prove to be one of the bonanza properties of the camp. It could not be ascertained when the remarkable rich ore had been encountered, but it is presumed that it was early in the week. The strike was kept very quiet, but the truth leaked out today and it is now known that ten truckey load car loads of ore were shipped which ran 17 ounces to the ton, and that the assay samples taken from the bottom of the sixth level ran 64 ounces.

The news of the richness of the strike caused considerable excitement in Goldfield and Victor.

No definite information could be gathered at the mine, beyond a non-committal statement that some rich ore had been encountered. The Lillie mine is the property of the Lillie Mining company.

Over the Thousand Mark.

It is generally understood that in striking the 50 feet from the fifth to the sixth level on the vein that the ore all the way down was increasing in value. At the bottom the rich brown ore ran over the thousand mark. The screenings from the whole mine on nine samples went 8 ounces and the contro. on the last body was 56 ounces.

It is supposed that the company has now struck a body of ore similar to the one which made the lessees Wrock and Olesen rich.

The president of the company is Mr. F. H. Korley and Mr. W. A. Otis is secretary and treasurer. Both of these gentlemen were seen by a Gazette representative last evening but they refused to talk of the strike beyond saying that they were going to camp today, and that they would be better able to give definite information upon their return.

History of the Property.

The history of the property is interesting. It was purchased by Mr. Morley, Mr. Otis and Mr. C. P. Pomeroy in August, 1896.

Professor R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., is made to as report, 1897, of the United States government, etc.

Attention is called to a letter from the general manager, submitted with this report. The work referred to in said letter as the west drift from No. 1 tunnel, driven 431 feet, has been upon the Governor Pitkin claim and through the fault above referred to. The fault is of exceptional size and the solid vein formation has not yet been encountered again.

It is the intention of the company to continue this work, as all conditions warrant the hope that the vein exists beyond and west of the fault. The lower workings of the Fleece mine show a very strong vein and the conditions are such that valuable ore bodies may be encountered at any moment. At an early time the expenses of the mine will be confined, as far as possible, to development work and thus much decreased.

The work upon the property has been conducted economically and, in the opinion of the directors, judiciously.

Biddle Reeves, President.

Geo. W. Pierce, Secretary.

Manager's Letter.

Lake City, Co., July 12, 1897.

Geo. W. Pierce, Esq., Secretary Golden Fleece M. and M. Co., Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir:—During the first half of 1897, development work in your property has been pushed with all possible speed and at all points where the probabilities seemed to warrant the hope of encountering profitable ore chutes, and while a few small bodies of profitable ground have exploited, the results in the main have been discouraging in that the limited discoveries have not kept pace with the stoping. During the last half year the 300 foot west drift from the Pierce shaft has been advanced 431 feet, at a cost of $2,2.9, or $21.78 per foot, while the 100 foot east drift from the same shaft has been run 217 feet at a cost of $4,970.80, or $22.9) per foot. Three hundred and seventy feet of crosscutting has been done at a cost of $3,662.29, or $9.90 per foot, while the west drift from No. 1 tunnel has been driven 431 feet at an expense of $3,19.53, or $7.39 per foot. In all 10.0 feet of drifting and cross cutting, at a cost of $12,872.39, or $12.47 per foot, has been accomplished. In explanation of the high cost of the 300 and 400 foot drifts from the Pierce shaft, I would explain that the poor showing in connection with these workings having to bear the entire expense of hoisting, pumping and maintenance of steam plant, in addition to their proportion of salaries and other fixed charges, which they in common with all other prospecting operations have to stand.

The further exploitation of the property is being vigorously and systematically pushed, and with the large area of virgin ground still remaining unexplored in this district, as phenominally mineralized as other points, there is more than a reasonable prospect for success upon which to base the hope that its results may prove profitable.

Very respectfully yours,

W. A. Akers, Manager.

Financial Report.

Balance on hand as sur-	
plus Jan. 15, 1897	$30,165.25
Receipts.	
Golden Fleece 1st class ore, 32,385 lbs net.....	846.036.82
Golden Fleece 2nd class ore, 286,473 lbs net.....	32,282.68
Golden Fleece 3rd class ore, 1,559,260 lbs. net	20,982.32—98,251.82

Four People Hurtfully Hurt Yesterday.

Accidents—Hide on Cascade Avenue Responsible for the Accident.

A serious runaway occurred on Cascade avenue yesterday which resulted in four people being hurt, one of them quite seriously. The accident was caused by the runaway of a horse attached to a delivery wagon belonging to the Hide company. The horse is owned by Jacob Spriggs, and is a fine animal. The wagon was loaded with hides, and was being driven by a boy employed by the company. The horse became frightened at a passing street car, and started to run. The driver of the wagon was thrown out, and the wagon passed over his body, crushing him severely. The horse then ran into a buggy containing Mrs. Dr. Hall and her daughter, Miss Hall, throwing them out and injuring them quite severely. The horse then ran into a carriage